	Type	L #	Hits	Search T xt	DBs	Time Stamp	C mm ents
1	BRS	L1	7	IOL and transla$ adj3 axis	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2004/01/14 10:59	
2	BRS	L2	14	IOL and transla$ adj5 axis	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2004/01/14 11:14	
3	BRS	L3	13	IOL and transla$ same axis and ciliar$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2004/01/14 11:21	
4	BRS	L4	1	6013101.pn.	USPAT	2004/01/14 11:21	
5	BRS	L5	1	6013101.pn. and axis	USPAT	2004/01/14 11:22	
6	BRS	L6	1	6013101.pn. and axis same m v $	USPAT	2004/01/14 11:22	
7	BRS	L7	1	6013101.pn. and axis same move$ and transla$	USPAT	2004/01/14 11:53	

	Err r Definiti n	Er r rs
1		0
2		0
3		0
4		0
5		0
6		0
7		0

	Type	L #	Hits	S arch Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments
8	BRS	L8	1	6013101.pn. and material$	USPAT	2004/01/14 11:54	
9	BRS	L9	0	6013101.pn. and (metal or shape adj3 memor$)	USPAT	2004/01/14 11:54	
10	BRS	L10	1	6013101.pn. and manufac$	USPAT	2004/01/14 11:55	
11	BRS	L11	0	6013101.pn. and made adj3 from	USPAT	2004/01/14 11:55	
12	BRS	L12	0	6013101.pn. and made adj3 of	USPAT	2004/01/14 12:00	
13	BRS	L13	1	6013101.pn. and bias$	USPAT	2004/01/14 12:00	

	Error Definiti n	Er ro rs
8		0
9		0
10		0
11		0
12		0
13		0

termediate the first and second positions.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (9):
U.S. Pat. No. 6,013,101 discusses the difference between what it calls "rigid" haptics or linkage arms and "flexible" or "resilient" haptics. Resilient haptics comprise resilient wires formed of plastics or any other biologically inert material, which are sufficiently stiff so that when a compressive force is applied thereto, they distort but do not buckle or collapse. When compressed, resilient haptics cause the artificial lens to **translate anteriorly along the optical axis** (anterior-posterior axis). When the compressive force is reduced, the resilient haptics spring back under their own elasticity so as to return the lens to its original position.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (13):
The present invention seeks to